

The Catholic Journal

Only Catholic Newspaper in the Diocese.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
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L. Merk, 234 East Main street.

E. Bartlett, 106 West Main street.

E. C. Weidman, 136 State street.

W. Moulton, 92 S. St. Paul street.

Mrs. Hogg, 374 Plymouth avenue.

H. Hackett, 109 Frank street.

Weekly Church Calendar.

SUN. Mar. 12—St. Gregory, Great, Pope.

& Confessor. Gospel, St. John vi. 1-15.

MON. 13—St. Gerald, Bishop.

TUES. 14—St. Mathilda, Queen.

WED. 15—Bl. Clement F. Hofbauer, Fast.

THURS. 16—St. Finlan the Leper.

FRI. 17—St. Patrick, Apostle. Fast.

SAT. 18—St. Gabriel, Archangel.

A REVELATION!

The statistics given on our first page tell their own story. To the faithful Catholics who have held that the parochial school system can be not only maintained but extended so that it will embrace every parish of importance, these figures will be a source of unbounded joy. They can point to a diocese which has provided parochial schools for more than three-fourths of its population, and which will, in a few years, have schools in the few large parishes without them. 12,024 Catholic children in parochial schools; only 4,461 in State schools, and many of the latter children of mixed marriages, or children who live a great distance from church. This is indeed a revelation! Few imagined the parochial school system had reached such development; but what has been done here can be done in every diocese where Bishop, priests and people work together and in earnest for Catholic education.

As for the children in the very small parishes where no parochial school is practicable, we may safely hope that God will take care of them.

Study the statistics. They furnish much food for future comment.

OTHER DIOCESES.

It may be asked: How do the other dioceses compare with Rochester in regard to parochial schools? If the figures given by the directories are correct, only two dioceses have a larger per cent. of the Catholic population in parochial schools. These are Columbus and Cleveland, Ohio. We give the standing of the principal dioceses below:

Catholic Population.	Children in Par. Schools.	Per Cent.
Cleveland, Ohio	200,000	34.365
Columbus, Ohio	55,000	8.420
Rochester, N. Y.	80,000	12.025
Pittsburgh, Pa.	206,000	29.600
St. Louis, Mo.	200,000	25.891
Newark, N. J.	209,000	26.692
Milwaukee, Wis.	200,000	28.939
Cincinnati, Ohio	189,000	22.253
Buffalo, N. Y.	160,000	17.750
Chicago, Ill.	500,000	47.113
Baltimore, Md.	235,000	20.000
Philadelphia, Pa.	410,000	39.447
San Francisco, Cal.	230,000	15.500
St. Paul, Minn.	203,484	12.200
Boston, Mass.	550,000	30.000
New York, N. Y.	800,000	49.524

The statistics published this week show that the Rochester diocese has a population of 85,598, instead of 80,000. This makes our percentage 14.04; but it is probable that an equally accurate count of the population of other sees would show the number to be much greater than that given by the directories. Rochesterians may well be proud of the fact that their diocese stands in the front rank.

CATHOLICISM IS LOVE

Is it wrong to separate Catholic children from their non-Catholic playmates during school life? Would greater love exist between them if they were all separated?

cated together? No. The young must not be exposed to the danger of losing their faith through early associations. They must be guarded from all temptations until that faith is firmly planted in their souls. They must be surrounded by a purely Catholic environment until their characters are formed. Then send them out among our separated brethren. Each one, if true to the teachings of the Catholic school, will be an apostle; his pure and honest life will attract the attention of non-Catholics. They will wish to know what causes have produced such a splendid type of manhood or womanhood; they will be led to reflect, to investigate; they will find these results are due to Catholic teaching; they will be led into the fold by the good example of those who have been brought up in a purely Catholic atmosphere. Catholicism is a religion of love. The half-Catholic may cease to love his neighbors; the true Catholic never. The latter will always work and wish for the true welfare of all his brethren—Protestants and others.

EDUCATION IN BELGIUM

Our esteemed St. Louis contemporary, *Church Progress*, last week, contained an editorial on the educational question in Belgium. Rev. A. A. Notebaert, in his sermon at the French church a few weeks ago, treated the same question at considerable length. His remarks are worthy of reproduction at this time, since the matter is being discussed by the press. He first stated that the question could be considered in a two-fold light, either with regard to the principle on which it rests or the facts resulting from it. He then compared the results of State and religious education in Belgium as follows:

In applying this theory, we find it to be a question intimately connected with the welfare of the nation and the government of the people; a question that embraces both legislation and political economy. It is a matter of actual facts and therefore it is wisdom to be guided by the experience of others. To commence with, I will call your attention to facts connected with the school question in Belgium, my native country. In 1842 the Legislature of Belgium established a system of State schools in which religious instruction was considered as an obligatory branch of the programme of studies. Hence the priest was allotted in the school room a reasonable space of time to teach the children the catechism. The concession was made in good faith, but this half-way measure resulted in disastrous effects and terminated in the unfortunate school law of 1879. Was, then, the presence of the priest not a guarantee for the religious instruction of the children? It was not, because the priest was not invested with any power to make beneficial his influence over the children as an educator. Besides it was not uncommon to find teachers whose teaching and example were at variance with the teachings of the priest. He who has control over the education of the youth will reign supreme over the rising generation. Such is the lesson taught us by Belgian Catholics.

The bishops met in council and applied the principle of strong remedies for great evils. The unanimous decision made obligatory the building of free parochial schools. In every parish priests were instructed to deprive of the Sacraments parents sending their children to State schools, children attending them and teachers employed in them. Catholics gathered around their bishops, listened to their guiding voice, and before the year had elapsed millions of francs had been spent in the building of free schools where teachers and priests united in the education of youth. The most indifferent had opened their eyes to the sad reality and practically understood it is bad policy to compromise where there is a question of fundamental principles. The reaction was most beneficial. The children were withdrawn from school-rooms where they had been drinking the poisonous water of religious indifference. They were transplanted, as it were, in a new climate where they inhaled freely a more healthful atmosphere in harmony with the innocence of their heart, and the pure atmosphere of their soul longing for beauty, purity and virtue. The spirit of faith filled every breast, and we witnessed the sublime spectacle of a once deluded nation struggling with determination to recover a treasure that had been torn from her. The sweeping victory of '84 was then won by the Catholic population of Belgium. The young generation of Belgium has grown into manhood and their Catholic education is bearing fruit. Every election adds new

strength to the policy of government and brings more confusion in the ranks of the opposition. The free parochial schools receive their share of the school fund and in many places they have become substitutes to State schools now deserted.

It is interesting to state that in competition with the State school the free Catholic schools show a superiority that surpasses the most sanguine expectations. Since 1879 a new era has opened in Belgium. It deserves to be chronicled in letters of gold. Belgium to-day is the only true Catholic country of Europe, thanks to the Belgian bishops, who through their united efforts, their concerted action, their energy and firmness saved their country from the ravages of infidelity and its fearful consequences.

What a sad contrast with the condition of affairs in dear old France. Once it well deserved to be called the eldest daughter of the church. To-day the masses of the people are as weak in their faith as their forefathers were zealous and devoted to their church. While they remain the sons of noble and courageous parents they entertain a mistaken idea of grandeur. They will cheerfully lay down their life for their country, but they do not resort to the proper means to conquer their enemies. They look upon the building of parochial schools as pretty, useless luxuries. They have not been and are not willing to remedy the cause of the evil that is to be found in the neglect of Catholic education for the young. The coming generation promises to be most hostile to the Church, and the results will be more deplorable than ever for church and state. Had a small portion of the enormous war debt that was placed at the feet of a foreign conqueror, been spent in erecting parochial schools and providing them with competent teachers, France to-day would see once more her beloved children gather around the altars, and the same God who formerly made the French flag respected all over the world, would soon crown its generals with the laurels of brilliant victories.

The cause of Catholic education is agitating the whole world and everywhere the tendencies point to a bright outlook. Holland which is largely inhabited by non-Catholics, has made a law providing a fair share in the tax fund for the Catholic children attending Catholic schools.

In England where the prejudice against Catholics is far from being effaced, the sense of distributive justice gives to Catholic schools a support warranted by the number of pupils in the schools. Will it be said that we Americans, so liberal and broad minded, would take second place when there is a question of fairness and justice? We ask no privileges. We claim a right that we are entitled to. In union there is strength and if all Catholics are loyal to their duties and to their church, the time must come when we will receive for our schools from the tax fund what we justly claim.

Before closing I will make this remark: If we could find in every diocese, as in the Rochester diocese, good parochial schools, equipped with competent teachers, people willing to co-operate cheerfully with their bishop and their pastor, the school question would to-day be a settled matter and Catholics would enjoy for their children in their schools the compensation justly due them. Let us daily give thanks to God who has placed over the diocese a bishop whose firmness, superior intelligence and untiring efforts have brought within our reach the Catholic education of youth. The great sacrifices we make to-day will guarantee to society a coming generation of law abiding citizens, to the church true and faithful worshippers.

The five Catholic papers under clerical editorship are still showing their spite at Miss Edes. They are snarling at her age. Her age does not affect the from four to six columns of erudite and interesting matter she furnishes weekly to the *New York Catholic News*. Nor does it hinder her from obtaining and cabling to America the earliest ecclesiastical information based on facts, and not on inventions, likely to interest her readers. The field of journalistic work she occupies is as open to others as to her. Why do they not occupy it? Anyhow, it is not dignified for bishops and priests to be discussing in the public newspapers a lady's age. There is a code of propriety in such matters recognized by laymen to which clerics would do well to conform.

To the many congratulations which Geo. M. Shull, of the *Mt. Morris Enterprise*, received on the nineteenth birthday of his paper, we desire to add our own good wishes and congratulations.

Catholic Societies.

Official Organ, C. M. E. A.
All communications to this department should be addressed to Mrs. T. H. Dwyer, at...SOCIETIES MEET NEXT WEEK.
MONDAY—Br. 58, 81, 93, 121.
TUESDAY—Br. 82.
WEDNESDAY—Br. 88, 131.
FRIDAY—87.

A question: Why have no medical examiners been appointed?

SECRETARY CAMERON'S EXPLANATION.
EDITOR CATHOLIC JOURNAL.

Dear Sir—In your notice of the directory for 1893, in your issue of Feb. 25, you say:

"We notice that the number of assessments for 1893 is given as 19, whereas 20 were issued. Is this a typographical error, Brother C.?"

I would say that there is no error in that statement, the directory is correct. There were but 19 assessments issued in 1892, as follows:

1 in January.....	No. 18.
2 in February.....	Nos. 1 and 2.
2 in March.....	Nos. 3 and 4.
2 in April.....	Nos. 5 and 6.
1 in May.....	No. 7.
2 in June.....	Nos. 8 and 9.
2 in July.....	Nos. 10 and 11.
2 in August.....	Nos. 12 and 13.
1 in September.....	No. 14.
2 in October.....	Nos. 15 and 16.
1 in November.....	No. 17.
1 in December.....	No. 18.
—19 Total.	

If there was another, I failed to collect it, and would be glad to have you point out the month it came in. The assessments of January of each year, of course, pay the death claims of the previous month. The same must be said of the assessments of every month in the year.

Yours fraternally,
JOS. CAMERON, Grand Sec'y.

Artemas Ward would have called this "sarkasm"—a diet which is supposed to have awful terrors for newspaper men; but the latter are treated to so much of that kind of food they grow to like it. Indeed, a day's labors in Newspaperdom without a little sarcasm, from some source or other, would be a failure. The editor would feel that he had neglected some important duty, and in punishment, been deprived of his favorite meal.

So we will forgive Brother Cameron for his sarcasm, assure him that we entertain the most kindly and brotherly feeling toward him and thank him sincerely and heartily for his courtesy in furnishing the information desired.

In giving 19 as the number of assessments issued in 1892 Bro. Cameron is, of course, correct, as his table shows; but would it not be equally correct to say twenty assessments were issued for 1892? Assessments 1 & 2 and 19 & 20 were issued as follows:

Assessments Nos. 1 and 2, Feb. 6, 1892.
Assessments Nos. 19 and 20, Jan. 6, 1893.

The assessments came within one year, and we would naturally suppose they would be counted as belonging to the assessment year, although two were not sent out until January '93. We called attention to the matter because the directories are used to influence prospective members to join our organization, and, under the circumstances, the latter might claim that the past record as to the number of assessments had not been correctly represented to them.

The question is, however, of more importance than would appear at first sight. The Constitution provides that when the number of assessments in any one year shall exceed twenty-four the Trustees of the Reserve Fund shall appropriate so much of said fund as may be necessary to pay the amount due to beneficiaries, in excess of the amount received from such assessments. If the assessments between February 6, 1894, and Jan. 6, 1895 should reach 25 in number, many members would think the reserve could be drawn upon. If the law means that the reserve fund can only be drawn upon when the assessments issued from January 1 to January 1 following exceed 24, it is well to have that fact understood before such a contingency arises. A discussion of these points will lead to a clearer understanding of the law.

Geneva.

Mrs. Michael Flaherty died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Darkie on Washington street, Saturday morning. She was buried from St. Francis de Sales church at nine o'clock Monday morning.

The remains of Thomas McLean arrived here Monday morning at 7 o'clock, from upper Sandusky, Ohio, where he died rather suddenly Thursday morning with inflammation of the stomach. He was taken to the home of his parents a few miles south of Geneva. His funeral took place from St. Francis de Sales Church at 10:30 Wednesday morning. His wife and parents have the sympathy of his many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kane have the sympathy of their many friends in the sad loss of their eldest child, Anna, who died after a few hours illness, the result of a fall. She was a bright, happy little girl 8 years of age.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr.

Carpets

To-day we spread before carpet buyers the entire spring stock. Our newspaper story would be more to the point, have greater drawing power, if we could place patterns and prices in parallel columns. But even ingenuity can't conquer impossibilities, so you will have to be satisfied with prices, and go to the trouble of coming to see patterns.

PATTERNS—Did you ever stop to consider that they have about as much to do with the selling power of a carpet as the quality? That is why we are anxious to have you inspect patterns, qualities and prices together. Only by so doing will you get the full force of offers.

"One Price to All and That the Lowest".
Remember the principle.
Save the price list.

Ingrains, 50c, 54c and 60c

Lowell Ingrains—best Ingrain Carpets manufactured, latest patterns, 60c a yard.
Other first-class makes of Ingrains at 50c and 54c.

Tapestry Brussels 68c

Alexander Smith's best extra Tapestry at 68c a yard.
Celebrated makes of Roxbury and Stinson Tapestries at 68c a yard.

Body Brussels,
\$98c \$1.03, 1.08

Bigelow, Lowell and Hartford Body Brussels, guaranteed 5-frame \$1.08.

Same makes, 4-frame Brussels, \$1.03.

Same makes, 3-frame, Brussels, 98c.

Moquettes, 75c. and \$1.05.

A special lot of Alexander Smith's Moquettes at 75c a yard. There is no mistake in the offer, though it may hardly seem possible. This is the price—75c while they last, which can't be long.

Another lot of Moquette Carpets, the best quality and patterns manufactured, has been purchased by us at a figure which makes retailing possible at a figure below the prevailing market price of even thousand piece lots. Our price is \$1.05.

Velvets, \$1.10.

Alexander Smith's extra Velvets, and the makes of other leading manufacturers, such as Beattie, at \$1.10 a yard.

Axminsters, \$1.43.

Bigelow Axminsters—the best—colors and patterns harmonizing perfectly with the latest effect in furnishings—price \$1.43 a yard.

Wiltons, \$1.90.

Wiltons—the most elegant carpets manufactured, \$1.90 a yard.

SIBLEY, LINDSAY & CURR.

Carroll, Beadle & Mudge.

WASH SILKS. ONLY 89c. WASH SILKS. \$1.25
We wish to call special attention to this line of Wash Silks: We have not made a better offer this season.

FIGURED CHINA SILKS. ONLY 39c. FIGURED CHINA SILKS. \$1.25
Black ground with colored figures. All silk, great value.

Umbrellas, 98c. Umbrellas, 98c.

We are going to offer for a few days only the greatest bargains in Umbrellas ever offered in Rochester at 98 cents; former prices from \$1.50 to \$1.75. Here is a chance of a life time. Do not miss it.

Muslin Underwear

We call special attention to our 25c. Gown, well made and good cotton with lace trimming.

We are also showing a very good Gown, V shape yoke, handsomely embroidered, for 47c, former price 69c.

Another style, hemstitch yoke, colored embroidery, at 59c. well worth 75c.

Also a special Gown at \$1.00 which we guarantee cannot be equaled at \$1.50.

See our full size white Skirt, Hamburg trimmed, at 47c.

In addition to our bargains we call special attention to our 68c Skirt, full value \$1.25

Another Special Sale

Unlaundered Shirts.

About three weeks ago we made a special sale of Unlaundered Shirts, the success of which far exceeded our expectations. That we at that time offered special inducements was demonstrated by the extraordinary business done.

This morning we commence the second special sale of the season, and to stimulate the enterprise have added two lines that are sure to commend themselves to every purchaser, from the fact that hitherto no such values have ever been offered in Rochester. One with open back and front at 50c, regular price of which the world over is 75c. The other with a pure linen bosom lined with Butcher's linen at 65c., never before sold for less than 90c.

Kid Gloves.

There is perhaps, no glove manufactured for ladies more popular than the celebrated Jouvin & Cie.

This glove is cut in three length fingers, viz.: long, medium and short, thereby insuring a perfect fit. A complete line of shades and sizes can now be found at the Glove Department.

A positive guarantee accompanies each sale.

In connection with the Jouvin we offer many other makes, all of which have their favorites.

Our 4B Kid Glove at 75c. is the best that the glove manufacturers of France produce at this price.

4B English Walking Gloves \$1.25
8B Mosquetaire Suede at \$1.15 and at different prices up to \$2.25 are all popular sellers.

Chamois Gloves in white, yellow and mode, all popular shades and much sought after.

Castor Mocha in all colors.

Dog Skin Gloves in all the new spring shades.

Biarritz Gloves at 79c and \$1.00; each pair guaranteed.

Owing to the early advent of Easter, our spring importation of Kid Gloves is much earlier than usual, thereby insuring at the present time the largest and choicest collection it has ever been our privilege to offer at this season.

Carroll, Beadle & Mudge.